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"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Telegraphic Address  
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### PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from T. K. DEARY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,

### MONDAY,

the 14th May, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE BOOKS.

Including Books on Shakespeare, "Transactions of the New Shakespeare Society," Tisot's illustrated "Life of Christ," the Works of Swinburne, Tenyson, Pater, Dowden, William Morris, Edwin Arnold, Dickens, Meredith, etc., etc., many French Authors including Works by Hugo, Georges Sand, Lamartine, Maupassant, Zola, Paludan, Lemaître, Théophile Gautier, Regnier, Francis Jammes, etc., etc. Works on General Constitutional and Legal History, Books on Mathematics, Science, a miscellaneous collection of Latin and Greek Classics, several well-known Dictionaries (French, Italian, Portuguese, Greek), Books by authoritative writers on Russia, Egypt and Palestine.

And  
One LARGE BOOK CASE.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
On view from Saturday, 4th May.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Apr. 22, 1918. 347

### INTIMATIONS

## MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)  
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUYABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMAYAMADA, BIBAL, and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

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Cable Address:  
Hongkong, Haiphong: "IWASAKI".  
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Western Union and Bentley's.

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For Particulars apply to:  
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No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

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of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering—works—largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

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KING LUNG ST. Phone 518.

### AUCTION.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

### TUESDAY,

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

#### THE VERY VALUABLE

#### LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate in Barker Road at The Peak and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as "TUSCULUM"

and garden and tennis court thereto attached

#### IN ONE LOT

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 22,750 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 2,800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,  
1 Des Vaux Road Central,  
Vendor's Solicitors,  
or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 22nd, 1918. 343

### FOR SALE

#### FOR SALE.

"GALESEND" 109 THE PEAK, 8 Rooms.  
Apply C. H. GALE,  
P. W. D.  
Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 277

#### FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

#### MOTOR YACHT

Built 1916, had very little usage.

Hull ... .. Teakwood

Length, water-line 25' 9"; over all 35'

Beam ... .. 7'

Draft ... .. 3'

Motor "Scorpio", Heavy duty 14 H.P.

Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, and all other accessories.

Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 27

### TO LET

#### TO LET.

NO. 10 MIDDLE ROAD, Kowloon, up-to-date European Two-Storey House overlooking Harbour, 6 Large and Airy Rooms.

NO. 1 CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built European Bungalow good Locality.

Apply to—

YU KAM HING.

C/o Messrs. JORNAN, STOKES & MASTER.

Hongkong, April 19, 1918. 338

#### TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE No. 41 The Peak, for the Summer months.

Apply—

C. McL. MESSER,  
Police Office.

Hongkong, April 19, 1918. 344

#### TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 9, 1918. 309

#### TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

LUSTLIEGH, 57 The Peak.

HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

#### TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 40 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

#### TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS-ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.,

Alexandra Building,  
Hongkong, August 14, 1917.

### THE RUSSIAN DEBACLE.

#### ALLIES MUST GIVE "A TOKEN FOR GOOD."

Professor Simpson, the writer of the following article, who is Professor of Natural Science at Edinburgh, recently returned from a prolonged visit to Russia. He has for many years been a student of Russia and her problems, and during his last visit to that country was brought into touch with many of the forces which have contributed to the recent disastrous events.

The collapse of Russia raises questions of far-reaching importance, and calls for the most earnest consideration. The persistent trend to the Left that defeated all attempts at stable government and culminated in the Bolshevik coup of November 7th, resulted from the fermentation of the ideas introduced by Lenin into a medium singularly prepared by circumstances for the reception. The continuance of economic disorganization, the prolonged food crisis, the apparent Allied tardiness in any definite endeavour towards peace in the line of a democratic declaration of war—misguided the soldiers and workers to listen to the specious Bolshevik promises of peace and bread and land and power for the people. Lenin, otherwise V. I. Ulyanoff (in 1870), was well known to Russian and international Social Democratic circles, both as a writer and organizer. He took part in the abortive Revolution of 1905, and had a great deal to do with organizing the Zimmerwald International Congress, in which he took a leading part. About his views, in which there is nothing distinctively Russian, it may be said "that they had at least the merit of aplenty and thoroughness, and for the time being produced a revolutionary enthusiasm amongst those who adopted them, many of whom are perfectly sincere idealists.

#### APPEAL TO THE PROLETARIAT.

The associated invitation to the proletariats of the different nations to rise against the bourgeoisie, with the evinced determination to crush the power of capital, ruin the constructive forces of society, and destroy the last vestige of a Church which has become the nervous rascal of the State—in short, this definite attempt to cut across the vital issues of the war in the international interests of a class—will have very little effect on other peoples that realise the challenge in these issues just as clearly, but are convinced that their readjustment can be attained through evolutionary rather than revolutionary means, and meanwhile have their eyes steadily fixed only upon the menace of the hour. Yet that, after all, in great measure is the point of view of the mass of the Russian people particularly as represented in the Social Revolutionary Party.

Theoretically their views may not differ very much from those of the Bolsheviks, but their methods are far otherwise. They do not recognise the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in their insistence on the Constituent Assembly they showed that they would reach their ends in a representative and orderly manner. They are more nationalist and sympathetic with the Allies than the Bolsheviks, and so far as procedure goes are practically Mensheviks, or Moderate Socialists, to-day.

The present condition of Russia is an enormous disappointment both to her Allies and to numerous elements in her constitution. Nevertheless it is nothing new. There is a well-known legend from the dawn of Russian history, which tells how that people sent an invitation to the foreign Varangians to come and administer their territory. "Our land is vast and plentiful," they said, "but there is no order in it." And the Russian philosopher and essayist, Berdyeff, commenting on the story, remarks, "How characteristic that was of the fatal incapacity and lack of desire on the part of the Russian people to produce order in their land! It is as if the Russian people did not wish a free empire—did not so much wish freedom in their empire as freedom from empire, freedom from all care of earthly management."

There cannot be any question that up to the present time the two most important events in the war have been the entry of the United States and the Russian Revolution, and that in the end they will exercise an enormous influence upon the realistic aspect of practical peace aims. It is not therefore, perhaps, remarkable that in President Wilson's Message to Congress of January 8th there should have been found the psychological note of an understanding mind: "Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace." The Russian question is, indeed, the crux of the war. Never, therefore, was it more necessary for us to take a long-distance view of things, recognising that alongside the military combat on the Western front there is today in Russia almost as vital a battle-field, although an economic one, demanding the highest strategy.

To-day Russia, and her natural resources are more than ever indispensable to Germany as compensation; her millions of illiterate and easily led peasants would provide workers, and perhaps soldiers, under German control and discipline. It is even possible to surmise that part of the German plan for the better assimilation of Russia may be to drive a wedge between the North and the South, so to speak, by restoring an autocracy in Great Russia while continuing to treat with the Ukraine on the basis of a republic. For under the terrorism of the Bolshevik régime matters have reached a stage at which the tired and cowed people would welcome interference from any quarter that would give promise of order and security.

If we look at Russia and ask what, in the light of actual fact, are the probabilities of the future and their political colouring? The answer may be given as follows:—Russia, if supported now, will be a Federated Republic of Socialistic States whose political complexion will be, broadly, Social Revolutionary, with a slight leaning of Cadet influence. A Bolshevik peace is bound to produce a certain reaction which will alter a

time results in the aforesaid elements having an opportunity to regain some of their lost position. And after all this centripetal phase is outgrown the Russian States will come together again for pan-Slavism is a natural instinct in the sense that Slav peoples will prefer to be linked with one another rather than with peoples of another race.

#### GERMAN INFLUENCE BEFORE THE WAR.

To the Varangians succeeded the Swedes, and from the time of Peter the Great they were in turn followed by the Germans. In the beginning of the war the German influence was partially exercised, and patriotic Russians hoped that after the conclusion of hostilities their country would be able to stand alone. But it is abundantly clear that the monumental build of a nation cannot be radically altered within the space of three and a half years. Russia has collapsed in a worse way than at any period in her history, and the practical question of the hour is whether that vital supporting influence to which Berdyeff refers is to come from Germany once more, or from this country, working in closest association with the United States, France, and Japan.

The vital thing is to secure that the Russian people, of whom there are 180 millions in the world, for good or evil, will be able to realise on looking back, after this period of turmoil is passed, that we were patient and sympathetic with them in their hour of trial. No one of other race than ourselves responds to generosity of feeling in just the same way as the Russian, and the Russian people, at any rate, have not left us; and if we will only maintain that attitude on our part we shall more than gain in the future what we may seem in the meantime to have lost.

A steamer has arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in a sinking condition, bringing evidence of what appears to be a determined attempt to destroy her. The vessel was one of a large convoy which left a United States port recently with supplies for the Allies. When about 60 miles at sea she began to sink, and it was discovered that someone on board had removed all her weapons. The steamer was compelled to leave the convoy and steam full speed for this port, where she arrived just in time to prevent her from going to the bottom.

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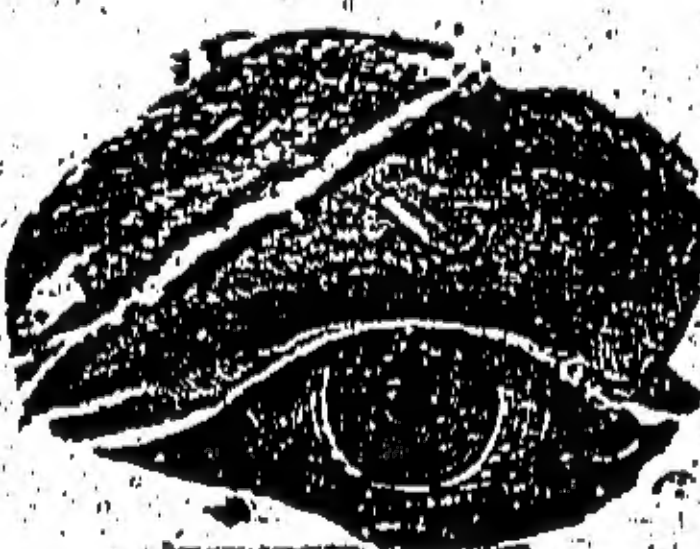
Is it, then, impossible for Great Britain, the United States, France, and Japan, acting in concert, to speak past the Government of the moment, to the heart of the Russian people, which is sound, to show them "a token for good," to provide some nucleus or organisation for internal service and resistance round which the order-loving forces of the nation can rally?

The completeness of the Bolshevik surrender is an indication of the comparative ease with which such a measure could have been carried out in June or July, of last year. A disinterested combined mission of service (railway directors, etc.) on a large scale, undertaken on the understanding that it would be protected by its own military, would have had initial trouble, but would have been welcomed by the best patriots in the land, would probably have stayed the riot, and given the sober elements a chance to pull themselves together. Boots, clothing, and metal implements at cost would have been the best kind of propaganda under perfectly obtainable guarantees as to their ultimate destination. The Germans have known all along what to do, and have done it, and what was possible for them is not absolutely, though under the geographical conditions, less easily possible for us, with very different motives.

The vital thing is to secure that the Russian people, of whom there are 180 millions in the world, for good or evil, will be able to realise on looking back, after this period of turmoil is passed, that we were patient and sympathetic with them in their hour of trial. No one of other race than ourselves responds to generosity of feeling in just the same way as the Russian, and the Russian people, at any rate, have not left us; and if we will only maintain that attitude on our part we shall more than gain in the future what we may seem in the meantime to have lost.

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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

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### DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.  
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Can now be had at our Depot.

### INTIMATIONS

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

A MAGNIFICENT WAR FILM of the ITALIAN FRONT taken under the direction of the ITALIAN ARMY.

#### ENTITLED

## "FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA"

#### IN

#### 5 PARTS.

(IN AID OF THE ITALIAN WAR CHARITIES).

## ONE NIGHT ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, May 1st, at 9.15 sharp.

Admission: Dress Circle ... \$3.00  
Stall ... 2.00  
Pit ... 1.00

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half price.

Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE'S.



JOHNNIE WALKER—"Still going strong" that's the slogan. It's been mine since 1820.

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### "REGAL"

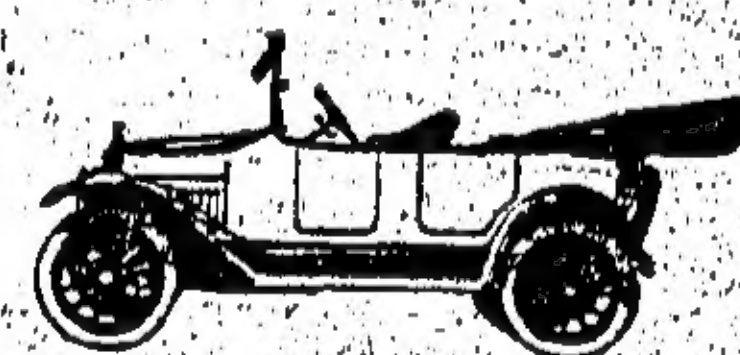
#### RECORDS.

7201 "A Perfect Day" ... Tenor  
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"In an Old-Fashioned Town" ...  
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"Island of Dreams" ...  
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"An Evening Song" ...  
7316 "British Boys" ...  
"God keep you Safe" ...

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Automobiles for Hire and

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#### THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

#### THERAPION NO. 1

#### THERAPION NO. 2

#### THERAPION NO. 3

#### THERAPION NO. 4

#### THERAPION NO. 5

#### THERAPION NO. 6

#### THERAPION NO. 7

#### THERAPION NO. 8

#### THERAPION NO. 9

#### THERAPION NO. 10







## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

London, April 30, 4.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing at 11.30 this morning, says:—

The Germans fought their way through near L'Ocre as far as Hyde Park Corner, between Scherpenberg and Mont Bouge. This was one of the critical moments of the day, but the French counter-attacked fiercely and an hour later had pressed back the Germans on the flanks and held them in the centre. By three o'clock the French were holding the ground east of Konderhof Farm and L'Ocre Chateau, also part of L'Ocre village and the southern slopes of Scherpenberg. Henceforth the position became steadily more satisfactory. By half-past five the French had not taken all the lost ground except a narrow strip of Hyde Park Corner. This morning they possess the whole of L'Ocre, including a hotly-contested hospice. The Allied line has been advanced between La Clytte and Kemmel.

In the South we also made progress, slightly improving our position around Villers Bretonneux.

## LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS RESUMED.

Paris, April 30.

The long-range gun is again bombarding Paris.

## BRITISH AERIAL LOSSES.

London, April 20.

Major J. L. Baird, C.M.G., Parliamentary Air Secretary, replying in the debate on the Air Force, said our air losses last month were practically the same as those in April, 1917, when similar activity reigned for air supremacy.

The German machines seem to crash were alone three-and-a-half times over the total of April last year.

During the recent offensive our establishment of machines was never more than three short. (Cheers.)

## THE FUTURE BELONGS TO GERMANY.

GERMAN STAFF OFFICER'S VIEWS.

London, April 30.

Writing in *Der Tag*, Colonel Buddecke, of the German General Staff, urges against peace without victory. He says: "Whereas the other European countries have passed the climax in their history, Germany, eternally young and newly invigorated, is obviously admirably qualified with her Kultur to maintain the peace of the world. The future belongs to Germany as the conquerors of the prize."

## ENEMY ALIENS IN AMERICA.

GERMANY MUST PAY FOR UP-KEEP.

Washington, April 30.

The State Department has announced to Germany, through the Swiss and Swedish Legations, that she must pay for the up-keep of enemy aliens interned in the United States and also for their families.

A National Committee is being formed in order to raise subscriptions, to assist law-abiding enemy aliens, who have become objects of charity.

## PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S PROSECUTION.

NO IMPARTIAL COURT CAN CONDEMN.

Amsterdam, April 30.

Herr Harden, writing in the *Zukunft*, declares that no impartial court could condemn Prince Lichnowsky, whose Memorandum contains no essential statement and no main idea which can be contradicted.

## HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

WHY WEKERLE DECLINES TO FORM A CABINET.

Zurich, April 30.

A message from Budapest states that Dr. Wekerle, owing to his inability to reach an agreement on the details of the *Finanzreform* Bill, has declined to form a Cabinet.

## THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

IS THE MONARCHY RESTORED? NOTHING KNOWN IN GERMANY.

London, April 30.

The German Government have taken up the Swedish Press reports of the disturbances at Petrograd and the restoration of the Monarchy.

Baron von dem Busche, Foreign Under-Secretary, has telegraphed to Herr Trabach, Ambassador at Moscow, in which he mentions the Swedish reports and says he has received a letter from Petrograd, dated April 13, stating that a Monarchist pronouncement is imminent and that Alexieff, Gutschikoff, Milinkoff and Rozhinski are at Petrograd. Baron von dem Busche suggests that the reports are not improbable and asks for a telegraphic reply.

## RUMOURS DISCREDITED IN FRANCE.

PROBABLY A GERMAN MANOEUVRE.

London, April 30.

French newspapers are of the opinion that the rumours of the restoration of Tsarism in Russia are probably a German manoeuvre in order to discredit the Russian prominent men who are pro-Entente. They point out that it is to the interest of Germany that the trouble should rise in Petrograd in order to justify German intervention.

It is suspected here that the German inquiry from Moscow regarding events in Petrograd is merely "camouflage," as it is asserted that the Germans are fully aware of what is happening in Petrograd.

## WHITE GUARDS CAPTURE VIBORG.

NEARLY ALL DEFENDERS KILLED.

Copenhagen, April 30.

The White Guards have captured Viborg, which is the last strong fortress of the Red Guards. Nearly all the defenders were killed.

## KORNILOFF NOT DEAD.

Amsterdam, April 30.

The German papers contradict the report that General Korniloff died of wounds, and say he was marching on Orenburg not with the object of the restoration of the Monarchy but to convulse Parliament.

## GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN RUSSIA.

DEMAND FOR THEIR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

Washington, April 20.

Germany demands the immediate release of all its German prisoners of war, while the sick will remain in Russia, under the care of neutral physicians. Germany will only release unfit Russians.

## JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

ABSOLUTELY FREE HAND WANTED.

London, April 30.

The *Times* Correspondent at Tokio says Count Muro, who is appointed Minister of the Interior in succession to Baron Goto, announces that he will pursue the aggressive policy of Viscount Motono. This is interpreted to mean that Japan is ready to intervene in Siberia, but must have the mandate of the Powers and an absolutely free hand.

The resignation of the Cabinet is believed to be imminent.

## ARMED HUNGARIAN PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

DEFEATED BY SEMENOFF.

London, April 30.

The *Times* Peking Correspondent says the Siberian Cossack Leader, General Semenov, has defeated 500 armed Hungarian prisoners, who tried to prevent the junction of General Semenov with another body of Cossacks.

## MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Paris, April 30.

The Executive of the French Socialist Party has issued a manifesto deciding not to hold demonstrations on May Day, because "German Imperialism is seeking to secure a crushing victory in the West similar to the East. Therefore, the primary duty of all citizens is to defend the Country."

## AUSTRIA WANTS PEACE.

CATHOLIC APPEAL TO ITALY.

Stockholm, April 30.

The Catholic International Press Agency of Switzerland announces that the Emperor Karl is making a fresh effort to secure peace, and appeals to Italy to consider the matter well in her own interests.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMER SUNK.

113 PASSENGERS SAVED.

Halifax, April 30.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Orona* has been torpedoed and sunk. A hundred and ten passengers, including 57 Americans going to France in connection with the Y.M.C.A. work and five ladies, have been saved.

Three of the crew are missing. It is reported that the engineer was killed by the explosion.

Survivors from the *Orona* state that there were altogether 250 souls on board. The ship was torpedoed and the boilers blew up three minutes later. The survivors were half-an-hour in the boats. When aboard the destroyer, American survivors sang "The Star-spangled Banner," "God Save the King," and "Onward Christian Soldiers." When the destroyer berthed, Lord French came aboard and congratulated the Americans on their escape.

The Captain of the *Orona*, interviewed, said that when he was on the bridge he felt a bump. Realizing that the ship had been torpedoed, he ordered the boats to be lowered. All kept very cool and filled the boats in five minutes. The *Orona* sank in ten minutes. Several of the Y.M.C.A. party said that if they could return to America they would stir up the country against the cowardly Germans.

## AN ABSURD BERLIN UNTRUTH.

ADMIRALTY DENIAL.

London, April 20.

The Swedish papers print a telegram emanating from Berlin stating that the entire fleet of British transports is waiting in the Channel to bring the British Army home in case of need.

The Admiralty has informed Reuter's that the report is absolutely without foundation.

## A GERMAN WHO WOULDN'T BE REPATRIATED.

COMMITTS SUICIDE IN ISLE OF MAN.

London, April 30.

Herr Frederick Brandauer, the millionaire pen manufacturer, committed suicide by taking veronal in the Isle of Man, where he was interned.

When recently notified about repatriation he said he would rather die than return to Germany. He left a letter in which he stated that the death agony was nothing compared to the agony of repatriation.

## THE IRISH TROUBLE.

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, April 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. K. G. Butcher (Unionist Member for York) asked: Has the Premier obtained advice regarding the illegality of the present conspiracy in Ireland to render the enforcement of conscription in Ireland impossible?

The Rt. Hon. Mr. E. E. Duke (Secretary for Ireland) replied: The Government will be advised as the occasion demands on questions of law.

Major J. B. P. Newman (Unionist Member for Enfield) called attention to the fact that 17 K.C.'s in Ireland had pledged themselves to resist conscription.

Mr. Duke replied that the Attorney-General of Ireland was considering the matter.

## INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, April 30.

No decision has been reached by the Conference of British and American Laborites as regards an International Peace Conference.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

CEASELESS ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, April 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

Last night there was intense, almost ceaseless, hostile activity in the North where great concentrations of howitzers and field batteries maintained hurricane bombardments of wide sections of the Allied front practically all the way from La Bassée to the south of Houthulst Forest. The Germans also kept up a furious fire for nearly three hours on the front from Vimy to Lens. This morning the bombardments were renewed on our line south of Yvermeire, and the French positions in the vicinity of L'Ocre were plastered with explosive shrapnel.

## ENEMY ADVANCE AT YPRES CONTEMPLATED.

Our troops around Ypres several times signalled for artillery support after dawn. The tremendous bombardment point almost to the certainty that the Germans will attempt to advance here.

Yesterday enemy airmen were very active over Mont Rouge, from where it seems certain the Germans intend trying to push westward from Kemmel. In the South things were fairly quiet throughout the night.

Documents we have recently captured show that the Germans counted upon developing a regular drive towards the coast, the time table of which has altogether gone to pieces. A certain Division was due to be at Mont Cat on April 26, but this Division, instead of going forward, moved backwards to rest and refit.

## FRENCH DETACHMENTS PENETRATE ENEMY LINES.

London, April 29.

A French communiqué says:—The Germans at night time attempted several attacks on Hanged wood. Our fire stopped all attempts.

There was great reciprocal artillery activity from Villers Bretonneux to the Luce and between Lestigny and Noyon. Detachments penetrated the enemy lines in the region of Corbény, towards Courty, on the right of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace, and brought back prisoners. There was very lively artillery activity on the front at Fossees wood and Caurieres wood.

## AN AMERICAN FORCE UNDER FRENCH COMMAND.

London, April 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters states that an American force has entered the line along the French battle-front under a French command, in which all ranks have supreme confidence.

This American sector is receiving more than the normal shelling.

## THE AIR FORCE STAFF.

SIR H. TRENCHARD'S RESIGNATION DISCUSSED.

London, April 29.

In the House of Commons, in the debate on the Air Force estimates, Lord Hugh Cecil strongly appealed to the Government to reinstate Sir Hugh Henderson and Sir Hugh Trenchard.

It was stated that Sir Hugh Trenchard was unwilling to receive advice from amateur strategists in the Cabinet.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the suggestion that any members of the War Cabinet had given Sir Hugh Trenchard such advice was entirely groundless and most offensive.

The Premier added that the Cabinet asked General Smuts, whose tact, sagacity and knowledge of war no body could doubt, to investigate whether Sir Hugh Trenchard's resignation should be accepted. General Smuts concluded that Sir Hugh Trenchard's special qualities were not being used to the best advantage.

In his position on the Air Staff, Sir Hugh Trenchard had rendered invaluable services to the Air Force, but Sir William Weir did not doubt that General Smuts was better adapted for Staff work than Sir Hugh Trenchard. The Premier had every hope that Sir Hugh Trenchard's services would be retained in a position of considerable power in the Air Force.

(Cheers.)

The Premier paid a high tribute to the work of Lord Rothermere as chief of the Air Force, which had emerged triumphantly from an unprecedented test—(Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith declared that it was nonsense to say that Sir Hugh Trenchard had no organising power. It was very regrettable that no member of the War Cabinet communicated with Sir Hugh Trenchard during the fortnight in which the latter's resignation was pending.

Sir Edward Carson asked what position Sir Hugh Trenchard would have taken in the House of Commons had he asked the House to pass for a definition of the position at present.

## A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## THE ARMY COUNCIL.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.

London, April 29.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Milner has appointed Mr. Ian MacPherson as Vice-President of the Army Council and Acting Deputy War Secretary. Mr. MacPherson will thus be able to render him much-needed assistance in dealing with the administrative business of the War Office.

## THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DATE NOT YET FIXED.

London, April 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Haining stated that the date of the Imperial Conference has not yet been settled.

The list of questions for discussion was a matter for the Conference.

## COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

London, April 29.

Brigadier-General Sir William Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Governor of Jamaica since 1913), has been appointed Governor of Cayman, vice Sir John Anderson, deceased.

Sir Leslie Frobyn, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Barbados since 1910), succeeds Sir William Manning at Jamaica.

Lieut. Colonel Charles O'Brien, C.M.G. (Governor of Seychelles since 1912), succeeds Sir Leslie Frobyn as Governor of Barbados.

## THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE PARCE.

ANOTHER GERMAN THREAT.

Washington, April 29.

The State Department learns that Germany is sending to Russia a big commission to present demands regarding an exchange of prisoners. Failing compliance with this, Germany threatens to occupy Petrograd.

## GERMAN INTRIGUE IN PERSIA.

THE POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK.

London, April 30.

Reuter learns that a number of documents lately discovered in Persia demonstrate that, like the German agents in the United States who described their American hosts as "Idiotic Yankees," the German emissaries in Persia had the utmost contempt for the "Persian swine" and the country, wherein they were intriguing.

Most of these documents are letters written by Herr Wustrow, German Vice-Consul at Shiraz, to Herr Wassmuss, German ex-Vice-Consul with a roving commission to stir up trouble against the British along the Persian Gulf. In one letter Herr Wustrow writes, "I always think of jellyfish when I look at these people. In another, 'What good to us is the silly jabber who are below even the usual Persian level stuff us up. This scum can only be tamed by force.'"

In a third letter he said, "How nice it would be to recoup our losses from English property here but the Persians did the work and I must avoid the impression that we wish to utilize their patriotic fervour for our own ends."

Another extract, which reveals the game of the German officials, says—"You offered me not one but two thousand Tumans—one thousand for agitation purposes and the other for a certain purpose."

A letter from Doctor Niedeckmeyer calls the Persians "incredibly gross swine" and complains that after "we had doctored more than six thousand Persian swine, as a doctor, I have been kept nine months embezzled by this scum of a people."

## ATTEMPT TO RESTORE FALLEN TARDOM.

Every step forward into Russia carries the Germans closer to the railway leading to Tobolsk. They may soon have it in their power, says the *Daily Chronicle*, to restore the fallen Tardom.

Would the Russians stand up? For a while they will, but they will not stand up to the world's mightiest democracy. But the position of the Tsar of Constantinople, of Ferdinand, of the ruling caste in Turkey, reflects an astonishing modification in the attitude of nations towards their sovereigns.

Lord Rosebery must realise how vast an upheaval of opinion has been effected since he wrote on the subject 14 or 15 years ago.

He put an increasing probability of the Allied Sovereign capturing Napoleon, Napoleon had, as was possible in 1813 or 1814, captured the Allied Sovereigns. "There would have been no question of Napoleon's immuring or exiling the sovereigns of Austria, Prussia or Russia; their countries would not have endured it. Their subjects would have ended provinces and fortresses, and regained their masters in exchange."

Were the sovereigns of those countries with their military support, now safely in bondage, would they not give a pinch of sand or a handful of mortar to redeem them?

## FOR A LAME BACK.

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## THE WALLS OF JERICHO.

In capturing Jericho General Allenby's troops have trespassed on a portion of the Sultan's private estate. It has always proved a difficult city to defend, since the dramatic fall before the ramshorn offensive of Joshua. One excuse for its frequent defeats has been urged in the humidity of its atmosphere, the twelfth lying in a hollow, but that circumstance could hardly account for the collapse of the walls. Many theories have been advanced to obtain evidence for the Biblical account, some asserting that the English version is too drastic, and that the walls merely gave way under the continued shock of "tramping" hosts, sufficiently to make a breach. Another view is that the walls, "high and fenced up to heaven," toppled over of their own weight, under that steady tramp of armed men.

Jericho's palm grove and gardens of balsam were presented by Antony to Cleopatra, and were farmed for her until Herod the Great bought them and made himself a country seat there. In the neighbourhood of Jericho the famous Knight Templar founded their Order, with a nucleus of nine knights banded together in defence of the thousands of pilgrims who went down to bathe in the Jordan.

There is evidently such a thing as being too well prepared. The Germans built the *Vaterland* in such a way that she could be "knocked" converted into a troop ship. Philadelphia, North Island.

## WANTED, A CHINESE NURSE.

A wounded missionary who came home from China to join up at the beginning of the war made an unusual request, at the hospital, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Could he have a Chinese nurse? "There told that there were none available; he was a little disappointed. 'There ought to be a few imported,' he said. 'For persons who have lived a long time in the Orient. There are a number of them in Chinese cities. They have been trained by English and American missionaries, and as soon as they begin to learn how to nurse they best their instructors in gentleness and patience.' He was surprised that those who had known their ministrations abroad did not ask for them here."

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